

BIG STRIKES IN PROVEN SECTIONS OF LEE
AND ESTILL COUNTIES REPORTED. ANOTHER
FAIR STRIKE AT ISLAND CITY IN OWSLEY

OIL TRADE NOTES

Advices indicate that well No. 6 of the Southwest Oil Company is down 450 feet and is nearing the oil sands.

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have listed the stock of the Pierce Oil Corporation.

R. C. Warner has been appointed controller of the Standard Oil Company of California, effective September 1.

When the tanker Lake Manitoba was burned, with a cargo of 1,500 tons of crude oil, a loss estimated at \$1,500,000 was sustained.

Terminated August 13 off the New Jersey coast, the American tank steamer Frederic B. Kellogg has been salvaged and will be restored to service.

The Gulf Coast Oil Corporation and the Crown Oil and Refining Company suffered \$10,000 loss, when a spray of oil from a heavy flow caught fire from a boiler.

For the six months ended June 30 the Indian Refining Company of Maine and subsidiaries report a net income of \$1,580,200, dividends of \$185,000 and a balance of \$1,395,200.

The Turtle Oil and Gas Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., recently acquired 1,800 acres of oil and gas leases in Johnson county, Ky., and will begin operations in the near future.

The State inspector of oils, Kansas, in a decision, has reduced the inspection fee from 3 cents to 2 cents per barrel, and he adds that the smaller fee would cover the expenses of the department.

At a shareholders' meeting, the Gulf Coast Oil Company, Kansas, recently voted to increase the expense of the company from \$100,000 to \$150,000 for the year 1914.

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Burkhardt, Tex., is a busy spot on the oil map. Twenty-eight wells are drilling in the vicinity of the Fowler well at the edge of the town. Locations have been made for a number of other tests there. This activity is despite the water shortage, which makes drilling a very difficult matter. Much of the drilling there is on town lots.

At Oklahoma City last week F. B. Sims, according to a dispatch, was arrested on a Federal charge for alleged misuse of the mails. Sims is head of the Empire Brokerage Company. It is said that he issued resale agreements in relation to oil stock, similar to those which were exploited in the Green case, also in Oklahoma City.

In order to determine the eastern limits of the Montebello oil field, the Montebello National Oil Company has secured leases of three tracts in the E. J. Baldwin subdivision of the Rancho Potrero Grande and the Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo, containing 31½ acres, near the town of Montebello, and proposes to drill for oil.

Ninety-four survivors, including 12 passengers, of the Morgan Line Proteus, sunk in a collision with the Standard Oil tank steamer Cushing last week, 30 miles off Diamond Shoals lightship, were landed later at Norfolk, Va. One life was lost, a Spaniard of the stokers' crew, who jumped overboard a few moments after the crash came.

Forty-three short line railroads in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, which are not under Federal control, have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of 4½ cents a barrel on freight rates for petroleum and petroleum products so that they would be the same as those on Federal controlled lines.

In Pennsylvania, an act of legislature, passed at the last session, permits gas companies to produce and distribute by pipeline through the mains. There are now only a few certain companies which are permitted to supply gas by pipeline, but the legislature has now passed an act which will permit any company to do so.

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The claims are 160 and 320 acres each and are situated near Thistle in Spanish Fork Canyon. H. Gustavsen has filed notices of location of the Gustavsen numbers 17 to 60 oil claims of 160 acres each, also situated near Thistle.

Midwest Refining Company is planning to build a "topping" plant at Thermopolis, Wyo., in order to take care of the increased oil production which has been developed in the Warm Springs field, a few miles east of that town. The Refining company already has contracted for a large part of that production. The Midwest company is completing a casinghead gasoline plant at Elk Basin.

Owing to dry weather, many suspensions in drilling operations have been necessitated in Oklahoma fields. The loss to the oil operators is large. In addition, there has been much looting of leases by junk thieves. It is believed that an organized band is working the larceny opportunities of the field systematically. The need of competent thiefcatchers in the oil districts is said to be urgent.

Earnings of the Mid-Co. Petroleum Company, of Tulsa, according to trade reports, show a substantial increase over last year. The earnings for the month of June were \$337,000, which is at an annual rate of \$4,044,000. The company has recently brought in several new wells in the Billings pool. The first mortgage bonds of this company, which were bought out by a Chicago syndicate recently, are all reported sold.

Near Bear Creek, Elk County, Pa., the Pennsylvania Gas Company recently completed a 15,000,000-foot gas well which was promptly placed under control, not having been allowed to "run wild" only one day. The roar of the escaping gas was heard a long distance and much rock and mud, hurled from its depths, kept the well workers dodging. It is the largest gas well struck in Western Pennsylvania in several years.

E. A. Heckard and associates in the El Dorado (Kan.) field, are reported to have sold their lease in the north eighty of the northeast quarter of 18-23-4, to Ramsey Bros., of El Dorado. Heckard and associates retain the one-eighth royalty in the lease. Ramsey Brothers are holding a 6½ and will split in on the lease as soon as the rig can be completed. The location is a quarter of a mile northeast of the Elling well.

Oil refiners throughout the country have put into effect the advance of half a cent a gallon allowed by the Fuel Administration because of the order of the Federal Railroad Administration for an advance of 4½ cents a hundred pounds on petroleum products, says a New York trade journal. With the exception of this half a cent gallon increase, the price of gasoline shows slight change in the last several months. In one or two centers prices have decreased rather than increased.

When the cable in the Eads (Colo.) test well parted, recently, a fishing job resulted. New casing is being put into the hole, so the Pueblo Chieftain says. Arrangements have been made to properly shoot the well. Meanwhile, says the Chieftain, oil continues to show. It oozes through the 20 feet of mud ponded in to hold the fluid pending a reopening of the well. Another oil company has been formed at Eads to engage in field operations. At a point midway between Eads and Lamar, a test well is to be drilled to a probable depth of 3,000 feet.

Indiana's Public Service Commission has granted the Greensburg Natural Gas, Oil & Water Company permission to discontinue the service of gas to the Greensburg Water Company during the winter months and the water company is ordered to install and make ready for operation by November 1, an additional steam boiler of sufficient capacity to perform all the functions necessary. The petition of the gas company was filed some time ago asking for an order discontinuing the gas service. It was pointed out that the gas supply in short and that domestic patrons could get better service if the water company supply was discontinued.

Directors of the Societe Francaise de Petrole propose to adopt an agreement with the D'Arcy Exploration Company, limited, under which the Societe grants to the D'Arcy company an option for four and one-half years to purchase all the concessions of the Societe in the Gold Coast Colony. During the first two and one-half years the D'Arcy company, at its own expense, is to send out a geological expedition to report upon the land, and if the report be satisfactory, to undertake, during the remaining two years, to expend not less than £25,000 on test drilling. The D'Arcy company is to organize a company to conduct operations on a large scale, purchase concessions, etc., if oil is found in paying quantities.

Writing from Valparaiso, Chile, a correspondent of the London Times states that owing to the embargo placed upon petroleum stocks at Iquique and Tocopilla by the Germans, the United States Government has stopped all sailings and recalled steamers on the way with oil for Chile. Unless the order is cancelled this means a stoppage of 75 per cent. of the nitrate industry, and consequently a complete economic crisis in Chile. The

correspondent adds: "The German firm of Gildemeister won a lawsuit against Balfour, Williamson & Company, the agents for the International Petroleum Company, for the delivery of fuel oil under a contract, when the American Government had prohibited the delivery."

AFTER OIL IN MISSOURI

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 6.—Drilling for oil will begin tomorrow a short distance east of Mooresville, in Livingston county. For several weeks, representatives of the Columbia Investment Company, which is made up of capitalists, bankers and business men of Columbia, have been in this vicinity securing leases from the land owners in this county and Caldwell county. More than ten thousand acres of land have been leased for prospecting.

THREE PERSONS KILLED BY GASOLINE EXPLOSION

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Three persons are dead, two others are missing and are believed to have been blown to bits, and one is in a hospital here probably fatally injured as the result of the explosion of two railroad tank cars of gasoline at Dola, near here. The explosion, it is believed, was caused by a back fire spark from an automobile which one of the victims was cranking near where the tank cars were derailed. Much property in the vicinity of the explosion was destroyed.

The known dead are: Lyda Harbart, of Rosbnd. Brooks Michael, of Dola. Russel Bates, of Dola. John G. Swiger, of Dola, and U. G. Watson, of Parkersburg, who were near the scene when the blast occurred, are missing and it is believed they were blown to bits. Henry Mulligan, of Fairmont, is in a hospital here in a critical condition.

Persons who witnessed the explosion say that the derailed tank cars were leaking when Lyda Harbart drove up in an automobile. The engine of his car stalled, and when he tried to start the motor it backfired. The explosion followed in an instant later, thought to have been caused by the spark from Harbart's machine.

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DROP OF TWO CENTS A GALLON IN "GAS" PRICE

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Lauren J. Drake, the new president of the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, has inaugurated his term in that office with an order which has created considerable consternation among the garage owners of Chicago. Last Saturday the company announced that the price of gasoline at its filling stations in Chicago would be 23 cents hereafter instead of 25 cents.

No announcement as to the reason for this reduction in price was given out at the offices of the company, but it is generally understood here that it is part of a plan to equalize the selling prices at all of the various Standard Oil centers in the country.

Up to Monday there had been no concerted effort to meet the new Standard Oil price. The Sinclair Refining Company was still selling at the old figure of 25 cents. So were hundreds of other independents, including garages and similar institutions.

The action of Standard Oil was the leading topic of conversation among the garage owners during the week; also it was of quite general interest among all classes of business men interested in the oil industry.

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TENTATIVE AGREEMENT ON THE LEASING BILL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Tentative agreement on important provisions of the oil leasing bill has been reached by the Senate and House conferees.

Senate provisions authorizing the secretary of interior to grant titles to oil prospectors to one-fourth of the land upon which they discover oil or gas were accepted in lieu of the House provision permitting the granting of leases only.

Under a section in the House bill which the conferees also tentatively agreed to accept, permits to prospect for oil or gas upon not to exceed 640 acres of Government land would be granted, no new well to be located within ten miles of any producing well.

Leases might be issued to prospectors upon 2,560 acres of land, if located outside of a known geological structure. Wells must be drilled within two years after the permit has been issued the section provides.

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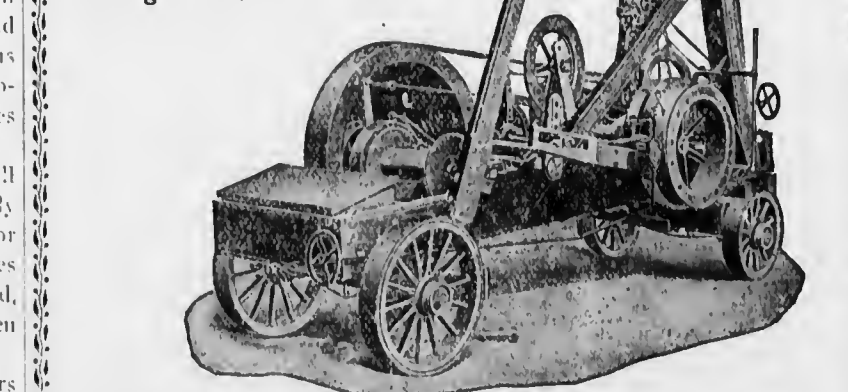
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FINANCIAL NEWS**MARKET LETTER**KENTUCKY OIL EXCHANGE, Inc.
Lexington, Ky.

September 7, 1918

The feature of the last week was the action of the Federal Fuel Administration in requesting voluntary reduction in consumption of gasoline by the cessation of automobile use on Sundays. This action has been foreshadowed by statements made from time to time indicating that consumption of gasoline was well ahead of production.

Curtailling of automobile use on Sundays will not have any effect on oil companies, as the demand for petroleum and petroleum products is in excess of the supply. It is estimated that each Sunday motor use of gasoline is stopped 8,000,000 gallons of gasoline will be saved.

The necessity for some measure of gasoline conservation is shown by a statement from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that the total essential daily consumption of gasoline is 6,307,000 gallons. Of this, it is figured that 3,300,000 gallons are essential daily needs for motor vehicles. Two millions, daily, are essential for motor boats, traction engines, airplanes, etc., while daily war needs are about one million gallons.

It would appear that this would leave a comfortable margin for daily needs, but the Automobile Chamber of Commerce estimates that in addition to this, 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline are wasted

every day. In other words, it is figured that the country is now wasting 22 per cent. of its gasoline production and running behind nearly 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline daily, simply because of this daily waste of 1,500,000 gallons. It is stated that more than 10 per cent. of this waste is due to the needless use of cars, while the balance comes from tank wagon losses, waste at garages and other losses from careless handling of the precious fluid.

The market for the past week has been affected to some extent by the intensification of Fourth Liberty Loan, which is to be for \$200,000,000. A general campaign is now under way to prevent the selling of any of the bonds of any Liberty Loans for the purpose of putting the proceeds in other securities. This campaign is endorsed by the Kentucky Oil Exchange, whose policy is definitely adverse to the sale by investors of Liberty Bonds for the purpose of re-investing the funds in other securities.

A recently organized company, in whose directorate is one of the most prominent political personages in the State, and which has been advertising the name of this gentleman rather extensively, is due, according to our information, a change in its Board of Directors, as we are reliably informed that the party referred to will offer his resignation at once. A more definite announcement is contemplated in our next week's report.

Comet continues very weak, and is still being offered at \$1.00 per share. McComb's Producing & Refining, in view of the aggressive selling campaign by the company, continues strong, and the stock is being closely held.

Monarch Vacuum & Petroleum has dropped from \$2.00 asked to \$1.75 asked, with no bidders.

Old Dominion maintains its strength

and this stock is likely to advance considerably in the next few weeks.

There has been a drop in Petroleum from \$1.50 to \$1.35 asked, although but little of this stock is changing hands.

Pyramid is not as strong as ten days ago, but this stock is gradually getting into the hands of investors who are likely to hold same, and it is expected to purchase at present prices.

Studebaker has dropped from \$1.00 asked to 75 cents asked.

There has been no change in reading in W. P. Williams Corporation stock, and the stock at present prices is not likely to purchase.

Another well is reported to be producing in Owensboro County, which will, of course, attract some of the attention of the county.

and will create some interest in the county.

A gas well, estimated to be only feet, has just been located in Breathitt county, and operations are being started.

Developments in the petroleum industry during the past week have been two-fold. First, the completion of the new pipeline from the Ohio River to the Kentucky coast, and second, the completion of the new pipeline from the Kentucky coast to the Ohio River.

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KENTUCKY OIL LIST

(Compiled by Kenneth O. Feltner, Jr., Lexington, Ky.)

A. O. Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.

Alkyd, Louisville, Ky.

Arrowhead, Lexington, Ky.

Beaumont Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.

Benzene, Louisville, Ky.

Blue Ridge, Louisville, Ky.

Barnett, Louisville, Ky.

Bankers Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.

Big Four, Louisville, Ky.

Bonham, Louisville, Ky.

Barrick, Louisville, Ky.

Buckeye, Louisville, Ky.

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ANNOUNCEMENT !!

IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING COSTS OF NEWS
PRINT PAPER AND GENERAL ADVANCES IN
COSTS OF MATERIAL AND LABOR, THE PRICE
OF THE OIL WORLD AFTER SEPTEMBER 1st,
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The vast area of territory being developed in Kentucky has necessitated the addition of a number of correspondents in different counties and these will furnish news exclusively to the Oil World. We believe that our subscribers will find the paper well worth the new price.

The Oil World

Skain Building

Lexington, Ky.

GAS RESERVOIRS IN WEST VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY

(Continued from Page One)

gas for domestic consumption in the future.

"In making such an investigation I first went to Charleston, W. Va., and interviewed different officials of the United Fuel Gas Company. This was done in order to get a general birds-eye view of the situation regarding the geography of present pipe lines and gas supplies and points that might be gained by conversation with said officials, having a bearing upon the broad question of a future supply of gas. From Charleston I went to various points in West Virginia and then crossed into the eastern end of Kentucky, particularly Martin, Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin and Knott counties.

"I found that gas is now being produced and piped to Louisville from different places in West Virginia, as far away as Chapmanville, in Boone county, about twenty-five miles beyond the State line. Gas has been sent to Louisville from quite a number of wells situated on either side of this pipe line. At present I was told that all of these particular wells and a few others farther west in Kentucky are shut in for the summer, and that the present supply of gas to Louisville is obtained from other sources.

Estimate Gas Supply.

"The United Fuel Gas Company's officials told me that at present Louisville was being supplied entirely with gas from the gas fields in the north and northeast of Chapmanville, and that the gas was pumped from the pipes by way of Knott county to Louisville. Mr. Ketchum, of the United Fuel Gas Company, located in the north, stated that their estimate of the gas supply for the summer was about 100,000,000 cubic feet, which would be divided between the two pipe lines. I have later learned that this estimate is based on the fact that the gas supply for the two cities is divided between the two pipe lines. I have later learned that this estimate is based on the fact that the gas supply for the two cities is divided between the two pipe lines.

Questions Involved.

"A. I understand the questions which Mr. Lawton wished me to investigate, they may be summarized and condensed into one, namely, Is it possible for the Louisville Gas & Electric Company to obtain from the fields of southwestern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky a supply of natural gas from year to year which will constitute an adequate supply for domestic consumption in Louisville?

"Those who are reasonably well posted on the occurrence of natural gas in different parts of the world readily understand that no one can judge to a certainty of the amount of natural gas that may be obtained by prospecting until after the entire territory in question has been drilled. All business matters connected with a gas supply, however, must be predicated in advance upon the probabilities of certain areas supplying at least a minimum of gas when properly drilled. Uncertainties in this connection are, however, the greater than uncertainties along many other lines of business, and yet it must be recognized by all that the element of uncertainty is exact enough so that it must be taken into account, and as far as possible positive statements of supply must be given.

"It is now recognized the world over, first, that petroleum and natural gas are so intimately associated geologically it is reasonable to suppose that there has been an intimate association regarding their origin. Wherever one is found the other must likewise be found. For more than fifty years many students of the subject have devoted a great deal of time and attention to a study of this subject, and it is now conceded by all who are posted on the results of this line of investigation that we have many facts upon which to base predictions for the future.

General Conditions.

"(a) Lithologic conditions necessary.

"(b) Structural conditions necessary.

"(c) Conditions surrounding every noted oil pool and gas pool of the entire world have been studied with great care. While they differ from each other in detail, all of them agree in most essential respects. Oil and gas come from areas of thick, heavy beds of shales, sandstones and conglomerates, rich in carbonaceous organic matter, and coal seams frequently, although not invariably imbedded with the shales and sandstones. Every property of such rocks implies that the materials of which they are composed were accumulated under shallow water where vegetation could grow luxuriantly.

"Perhaps no place in America exhibits such conditions better than the western part of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the eastern end of Kentucky. Here is an area so strongly similar in all of its lithological characteristics that a stranger can hardly recognize in what part of the area he is if he judges en-

tirely from the properties and characteristics and kinds of rock masses exhibited in the hillsides and river gorges. This is a most important consideration from our standpoint, because it is known that Pennsylvania and West Virginia supply such enormous quantities of natural gas. With Eastern Kentucky having virtually the same natural conditions anyone posted on natural gas would surmise that Eastern Kentucky will one day develop into a great gas field even though not a single well might chance to have been drilled at the time of his investigations.

Suitable Structure Necessary.

"(d) Experience has shown that not only must the lithologic conditions of the rock masses be favorable for supplying natural gas, but that a second condition must also be present, namely, suitable structure of the rock masses. In substantially every oil field and gas field thus far developed anywhere in the world, it is found that the rock strata immediately over the productive pool bend upward forming a sort of inverted basin or trough which serves to concentrate and hold the oil or gas so that it may become sufficiently concentrated to be of commercial importance. Throughout the Pennsylvania and West Virginia gas fields such inverted troughs or pools—called anticlines or domes—are abundant, having been formed by the same force of nature which uplifted the Appalachian Mountains. While I was traveling over West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky I gave great attention to the question of whether or not this favorable structure was generally present.

"Everywhere I went throughout the areas named, anticlines and domes were abundant. It is interesting to know that in the more remote parts of the territory where drilling has been done the gas is invariably as far as I could learn every productive gas well is on one or another of these domes or anticlines, and every dry well was located far down the slope where no one should have any hope of finding production, according to our modern ideas. I wish to emphasize this fact, because it is of the greatest importance to the question in hand. The problem may be stated thus: If every dome and anticline drilled throughout the area studied is productive, and if every dry well thus far drilled is located where we have no right to expect production, then the few productive wells already drilled lend us great hope and the few dry wells should in no way lead to discouragement. Many illustrations of this kind were found, the most notable one possibly being the old well at Knott, W. Va., which has been producing gas for more than thirty years. I was told. Although this well is located down in a valley of a little creek entering the Big Sandy River, yet it is on the immediate summit of a nice anticline which already has a number of other gas wells and not a single dry hole. This shows that this anticline is probably productive throughout its entire length.

Finds Desirable Conditions.

"While traveling over southwestern West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky one of my greatest activities was in observing whether or not these areas had the general lithological conditions of the well-known gas fields elsewhere and particularly whether or not favorable structural conditions, as above explained, could be found.

"Everywhere I went the general conditions were the same until, as already stated, it is doubtful whether or not one could recognize his position by judging of the lithological character of the rock masses surrounding him. These desirable structural conditions seemed to be equally abundant across the line into Kentucky. Here is an area that has not yet been studied extensively by the Kentucky State Geological Survey nor by the United States Geological Survey. Therefore, I cannot depend upon the publication of facts in authenticated documents, but must say from my short visit I was able to locate many anticlines and domes and to partially outline the same. What should, and doubtless will be done by companies who are developing this area, is to locate their domes and anticlines first, and then to drill them. I estimate that close to one-fourth of the entire area visited in Eastern Kentucky is covered by promising domes and anticlines which hold out to the prospector much more than a 50 per cent. of probabilities that they will be productive.

Supply From Seventy Wells.

"An employee of the United Fuel Gas Company told me that they had a total of about seventy gas wells in West Virginia and Kentucky feeding into the two pipe lines which supply Louisville and Lexington and adjacent towns and villages. As I understand it this covers a length of at least forty (40) miles along the pipe line and a width of unknown distance but probably ten (10) miles on each side of the line. Based upon my general knowledge of good usage in gas fields, I would say that we would have from six to twelve wells on each mile square of a gas pool. Assuming that one-fourth of the area is occupied by good structure we would have two hundred (200) square miles of likely good territory in the strip ten (10) miles wide on each side of the pipe line. It will be

seen, therefore, that the seventy (70) wells, instead of exhausting this entire area, should be looked upon but little more than mere prospecting wells and the success should be used to encourage further development with a confident belief that several times the amount of gas thus far drawn from the ground still lies hidden beneath the surface awaiting the prospector's drill.

"My investigations led me south from the pipe line zone to the central and southern part of Floyd county and eastern part of Knott county, a distance of around forty (40) miles. Wherever I went not a single instance did I find of a prospect well having been drilled on good structure that did not produce oil or gas. I did not have the time to examine the territory north of the pipe line but I was told by many people that throughout the southern half of Lawrence county and portions of Morgan and Elliott counties, gas is found frequently by drilling and that as far as one can judge the area north of the pipe line may develop into very considerable gas fields.

Gas in Three States.

"The gas fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been studied so well that we may avail ourselves of some of the results of those studies. Almost without exception gas occurs in sandstones. Over in Indiana, farther West, and in Western Ohio gas occurs in an unusually porous limestone. As all the conditions in Eastern Kentucky and southwestern West Virginia correspond with conditions in the large gas fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, we should assume that here in our area gas will occur substantially as it does in the big gas fields nearby. Pennsylvania and West Virginia have a few deep wells around 6,000 feet.

"The entire rock masses seem to be composed of shales, sandstones and conglomerates with the gas occurring in sandstones almost exclusively. At one horizon, however, the drill has reached a heavy limestone known to the driller as the 'Big Lime'. As one passes to the southwest this 'Big Lime' gradually changes from a thickness of about two hundred feet to two-thirds, or possibly a half of this great thickness, and, instead of being a solid limestone throughout, the drill record of a well in northeastern Knott county, Kentucky, showed that the 'Big Lime' is gradually changing over to a sandstone.

"A second well in Floyd county, known as the J. P. Adams No. 1, likewise found considerable sand within the 'Big Lime' showing that what is in Southern Pennsylvania a solid, pure limestone gradually changes over to a sandy limestone to the southwest.

"This 'Big Lime' is substantially the only limestone found by the drill anywhere in this part of the area. The reports to the State Geological Survey of West Virginia and Kentucky include the records of many of these wells. Occasionally a limestone of from five to ten feet in thickness is found in a well record, but on the whole outside of the 'Big Lime' the amount of limestone found by the drill anywhere in the area of investigation, including Eastern Kentucky, amounts to but little. I am emphasizing this because this great fact of the superabundance of sandstones and rich carbonaceous shale beds, including occasional seams of coal, would be looked upon by any practical oil and gas geologist as exceedingly favorable, and therefore it has an important position in this report. Should you desire to look up this phase of the question further it is advised that you study the well records published, as above stated, everyone of which conforms with these broad and somewhat sweeping statements of mine.

Details of a Few Wells.

"It was suggested to me by Mr. Lawton that a possibly supply of gas could be had from the Kelley Creek field of West Virginia. I visited this field and learned that pipe lines are now gathering gas from it and carrying the gas to the Northeast for general distribution in whatever way the United Fuel Gas Company may desire. Both Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Wallace told me personally that their leases cover practically all the area of the Kelley Creek field, excepting that which is held by companies making carbon black from gas. In fact, I was shown a map in the office of the United Fuel Gas Company, of Charleston, which purported to show the entire holdings throughout the Kelley Creek field, and this map tallied with the above statement. Very recently it has been found that large bodies of oil underlie the gas in this field, and at the time of my visit no little excitement existed on this sub-

ject. Quite a number of wells have been drilled down through the gas and into oil and were producing at from seven hundred to one thousand barrels per day, I was told. Every oil producer is anxious to have the gas escape so that he may obtain the oil. I am well acquainted with a number of similar wells located similarly, in that by allowing the gas to escape oil may be had in greater quantities. In every instance the oil producers manage in one way or another to get rid of the gas very rapidly and, entirely independent, therefore, of the question of the will of the United Fuel Gas Company, it is my judgment that this particular gas field cannot be depended upon by Louisville as a source of supply because in a short time the oil men will have the gas entirely exhausted regardless of leases and the enforcement of same. Add to this the positive statement of both Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Wallace, that under no circumstances did they contemplate sending gas from this field to Louisville, and you will have the reason why I considered it undesirable to spend time and money in investigating this field in detail.

Wells Not Investigated.

"The wells along the Louisville Gas & Electric Company's pipe line from Chapmanville to Knott were not investigated for what seemed to me a good reason, namely, that they had been supplying gas for some time and are now shut in throughout an area of low rock pressure. It is my judgment, expressed in advance of knowledge, that the rock pressure during the present summer will materially increase in these wells during their period of rest, and further, as already stated, that many more wells may be drilled throughout this region.

"This brings us to the prospective gas territory in the State of Kentucky. We traveled up the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy to Prestonburg and had a long interview with Judge Harkins and son, of that place, and learned that they and others control leases on many thousands of acres lying principally to the south and southwest of Prestonburg. I also learned that they are now negotiating with the Louisville Gas & Electric Company for the sale of gas to said company. Also a Mr. T. E. Dimick, of Huntington, W. Va., joined us and personally guided us through a portion of the gas fields and assisted in making measurements of wells. I measured the following wells which are under the control of Mr. Dimick's company:

Floyd County.

"First—J. E. Allen, No. 1, Beaver Creek. This well was drilled in 1866 to a depth of 885 feet, and obtained gas in what is known as Maxon sand. It stood open for a long time, and is now connected with a carbon black factory nearby. My measurements were made after having the well shut off from the factory only ten minutes. This was all the time allowed me. I obtained a rock pressure of 211 pounds and a flow pressure through the Pilot tube of 65 pounds through a two-inch pipe, which is equal to a daily capacity of 1,686,720 cubic feet.

"Second—Jonah Webb, No. 1, Beaver Creek. This well was drilled in 1918, and likewise was connected with the carbon black plant. Its depth is 1,012 feet, and obtained gas from the Maxon sand, its location being away up on the hillside. It gave a rock pressure of 217 pounds and a flowing pressure through two-inch tubing of 2.6 inch of mercury, which is equal to 900,585 feet of gas per day.

"Third—J. N. Allen, No. 2. This well was drilled in March, 1918, to a depth of 988 feet, and found gas in the Maxon sand. It is not now used. It gave a rock pressure of 235 pounds and a flow pressure through two-inch tubing of 4.8 pounds, which is equal to 1,713,700 cubic feet of gas per twenty-four hours.

"Fourth—W. R. Crisp, No. 1. This well was drilled in 1918 to a depth of 895 feet and found gas in the Maxon sand. It had a rock pressure of 240 pounds and a flow pressure through two-inch tubing of seven-eighths inches of mercury, which is equal to 470,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

"J. P. Akers, No. 1. This well was drilled in 1915. At 1,385 feet a streak of sand was found within the 'Big Lime' which produced about 200,000 cubic feet of gas per day. At the time of my visit this gas was developing a considerable amount of oil, so that it looks as though it would change into an oil well. The well was carried beyond this depth, and at a depth of 2,002 feet, in the Berea Grit, a good flow of gas was obtained. According to my measurements the rock pressure was 578 pounds and the flowage

pressure, through a two-inch tube, 127 pounds, which is equal to a flow of 2,614,000 cubic feet of gas per day. This well is not now in use, excepting what the farmhouse is supplied from the upper sand.

"It was reported to me that quite a number of other wells have been drilled in this general locality, the capacity of which tally very closely with those just given above. As Mr. Lawton has access to reports from such wells, I will not copy their details here.

City's Claim Just.

"From the foregoing, and from my past experience in other gas fields where the gas distribution is somewhat similar to that here, it appears to me that Louisville has a just claim on substantially all the gas that may be had throughout the large area, substantially including all from Chapmanville west to the State line and the eastern part of Kentucky.

"I have endeavored to present briefly the essential facts of nature which are important in gas production, and have shown that they extend from Pennsylvania and West Virginia across into Kentucky without any interruption in character of rock masses, or any desirable rock structure. The few wells which have been drilled over this large area, even though they may aggregate forty or fifty in number, should be

looked upon as a mere beginning, a mere sampling of the area, and should not be considered in any way anything like a complete development of the area. If the little amount of drilling which has been done is capable of producing so much gas, the question is, of course, how much more gas may be produced by more drilling.

More Wells Needed.

"It has been shown that every condition favorable for gas production obtains here and that wherever a well has been put down in a favorable location, favorable I mean with reference to rock structure, it has produced gas or oil. It is not a wild estimate, therefore, but a conservative one, that future drilling, guided by previous study of the rock structure, of anticlines and domes will produce more gas in proportion to the amount of drilling on such anticlines and domes.

"It is without hesitation that I state my belief that the Louisville Gas & Electric Company may, by proper operations, supply Louisville for many years with a supply of gas now considered adequate to her needs. In order to do this the Gas Company must in some way get control of the output in the areas named and must arrange its business so that it can send a majority proportion of available gas from these areas to the consumers in Louisville."

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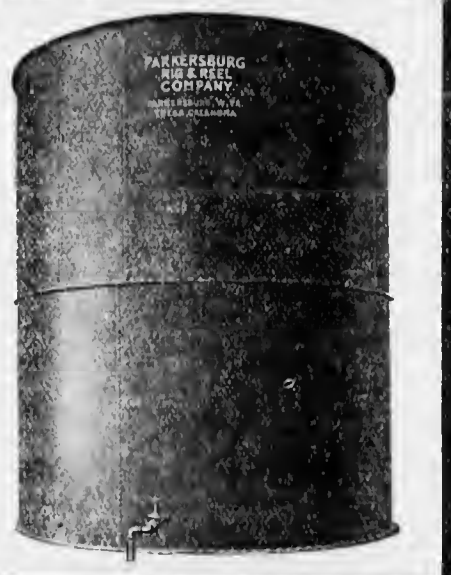
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"DRAKE DAY," ANNUAL OBSERVANCE IS HELD

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 6.—"Drake Day," the annual observance in honor of Col. Edwin L. Drake, who "struck oil" near Titusville on August 27, 1859, was held this year at Monarch Park. It was decided to hold the memorial meeting next year at the same place.

There were fewer veterans in the petroleum army present this year at the exercises, but the spirit of the industry was evidenced in the attitude of the veteran speakers, the patriotic motive emphasized in all the addresses, which, as usual, were largely reminiscent.

The following officers were chosen for the Drake Memorial Association for the ensuing year:

President—William H. Hoffman, Syracuse, N. Y.

Vice-President—George H. Torrey, Oil City, Pa.; Alfred W. Smiley, Foxburg, Pa.; W. H. Merritt, Bolivar, N. Y.; W. L. Curtis, R. B. Stone, John Bird, Col. A. D. Burns, Bradford, Pa.; Gilmore S. Russell, Olean, N. Y.; W. W. Winger, Warren, Pa.; Hon. Hosea Paul, Cleveland, Ohio; Captain William Hasson, Oil City, Pa.; T. B. Westgate, Titusville, Pa.

Secretary—Edwin C. Bell, Titusville, Pa.

Treasurer—John H. Scheide, Titusville, Pa.

Board of Directors—Luke B. Carter, Titusville; J. M. Bloss, Titusville; P. C. Boyle, Arthur E. Seep, Edward R. Boyle, A. B. Moore, Oil City, Pa.; W. W. Winger, Warren, Pa.

The session, which opened at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, was charmingly informal, in fact, this was held to be one of its most attractive aspects. Vice-President George H. Torrey, of Oil City, was chairman, because of the absence of President Hoffman, of Syracuse, whose daughter was ill. In his absence the Hon. William Hasson of Oil City was the presiding officer, and his address was an extremely interesting historical resume showing the part petroleum has played in war in this country both during the Civil War and today.

Secretary Edwin C. Bell, of the Association, who is also the custodian of the memorial museum, showed a small balance in the treasury.

In view of the scattering of oil men it was suggested that the next meeting of the association be held at Tulsa, Okla., and there was also a sentiment that the Pacific Coast, the West and the South should be considered as meeting places in the future, but the plea of Vice-President Torrey that the association formed to perpetuate the name of the man who first drilled Pennsylvania grade oil should continue to meet in the Keystone State was effective. It was suggested, although not brought to vote, that auxiliary associations should be formed in other sections of the country, a suggestion which seemed to meet popular approval.

Peter A. Wilbert, Judge Irvin, Theodore B. Westgate, of Titusville, and others contributed personal reminiscences.

WESTERN REFINERS SAVE 1,000,000 BARRELS IN MONTH

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—More than one hundred petroleum refiners and jobbers of the mid-continent field held an enthusiastic meeting today and pledged themselves to aid the government conservation of gasoline so that from 750,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of this product may be furnished by the West for shipment for war purposes during September and October. In a spirit of the utmost harmony the members of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association joined the members of the Petroleum League and Independent Oil Men's Association in agreeing upon a resolution to be forwarded to the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration at Washington.

The meeting was presided over by R. L. Welch, of Kansas City, general counsel of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association.

NO CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL BUREAUS

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The oil division of the United States Fuel Administration "has issued no orders to its licensees directing that reports or information be furnished only to the oil division, or in any way interfering with the proper activities of the Federal Trade Commission," according to a letter from the oil division made public here tonight by the National Petroleum War Service Commission.

Asserting that advices received from the Federal Trade Commission indicate "complete misapprehension" on the part of certain oil companies, particularly along the Pacific coast, the letter stated that the division's understanding with the commission "distinctly provides that there shall be no break in its records" until a plan is evolved for the co-ordination

tion of the activities of the commission and the oil division and a new form of questionnaire is prepared.

BIG GAS WELL SUBDUED BY FORCING IN MASSES OF MUD

ELK CITY, Kan., Sept. 6.—After "gushing" fiercely for nearly a week, Keefe & Morrison's big gas well on the Simmons farm in Section 27-31-13, has finally been subdued. By means of an enormous pump, mud was forced in between the two strings of casings in the well and the flow was gradually shut off Sunday evening. The well is now thought to be under complete control, after the loss of many thousands of dollars of the valuable fuel.

The roar of the escaping gas could be heard several miles for a number of days after the well was drilled in. The capacity of the well was placed at 32,000-600 cubic feet, daily by experts who gauged it Sunday, and the rock pressure was 550 pounds.

Hundreds of oil and gas men, many from a distance, visited the well last week and pronounced it beyond question one of the best in the country.

OIL FIELD REPORT FOR JULY SHOWS DECREASE

While more wells were completed during August in the oil fields east of the Rockies than in July, the amount of new production obtained was smaller than the previous month. The completions numbered 2,394, or 22 more than in July. The principal increase came from Oklahoma, which reported a gain of 108. The greatest loss was in North Texas, which failed to equal its July figure by 61. In the other divisions the difference was only 31. New production equaled 2,914,000 barrels in July, as compared with 2,562,100 barrels from the July figures. Kansas showed a great loss of new production, as it failed to equal its July figure by 1,394 barrels to meet its former report. The Gulf Coast showed a decrease of 6,330 barrels, and Oklahoma of 1,872 barrels. There were gains in Arkansas over July of 4780 barrels in the Pennsylvania division, 1,908 in North Texas, and minor changes in the other divisions.

The bad features of the month which affected operations and new production were the drought through many sections, preventing the completion of wells, and severe storms in Kansas and the Gulf Coast, which damaged property. These conditions are common at this season of the year, and are responsible for some of the loss in the totals. In Kansas a wildcat well started at 500 barrels and promises to open a new field. This is 18 miles north and a little west of Towanda, and is important both as to location and size. In the Hill district of the Gulf Coast another producer starting at above 1,600 barrels was obtained a mile distant from the discovery well, and makes that pool look like a large one. Oklahoma had a good run of average producers, though none of gusher size. The Kelly's Creek pool in West Virginia promises to be of considerable size, and the wells are maintaining a good output. Lee county, Ky., reported a number of producers far above the average in production, adding considerably to the total output of the State. North Texas is gaining in the total amount of oil obtained, and completing wells of gusher size nearly every week. The town pool at Burklumett causes the most excitement, but there is a wide area of country, covering several counties, which has undefined pools to attract the operator.

Kentucky-Tennessee.

Kentucky-Tennessee reported 268 new wells, which was 30 less than in July. The new production obtained was 4,702 barrels, an increase over the previous report of 372 barrels. Lee county is making a fine record for paying wells, and during the month several were reported in a class above 100 barrels each. One large well is also reported in the Scottsboro district that is almost a gusher. Kentucky's oil prospects are brighter now than ever before, and the showing obtained in wildcat ventures far removed from production would indicate that the territory will increase its oil yield. At the close of the month new work showed an increase of 47.

During August, 268 wells were completed in the Kentucky field, of which four were gas wells and 30 were dry holes, the balance showing a new production of 4,702 barrels. This, when compared with the July figures, shows a decrease of 30 in completed wells and eight in dry holes, and in new production there is an increase of 372 barrels and two gas wells. This decline in completions was expected, for July was the greatest month in the history of the field and operations were affected by drought in August.

In new work under way at the close of August there were five rigs up and 554 drilling wells, against 15 rigs and 497 drilling wells at the close of July. This is a decrease of 10 in rigs up and an increase of 57 in drilling wells, or a net decrease for August of 47.

Summary of August Work.

	Comp.	Prod.	Dr.	Gr.
Wayne	2	0	2	0
Wolfe	6	135	2	0
Lawrence	1	10	0	0
Estill	11	287	6	0
Powell	13	87	3	0
Lee	82	3,238	1	0
Allen	21	710	3	1
Bath	2	6	2	0
Warren	3	25	1	0
Barren	4	160	0	0
Lincoln	2	30	0	0
Magdon	2	0	0	2
Pulaski	1	0	0	1
Clark	1	0	0	1
Grason	1	15	0	0
Carter	1	0	1	0
Breathitt	3	40	1	0
Simpson	1	5	0	0
Jackson	6	75	0	0
Fleming	1	0	1	0
Adair	2	16	0	0
Green	1	0	1	0
Elliott	1	0	1	0
Menifee	1	5	0	0

Total 268 1,672 30 1
Total July 238 1,429 38

Difference 30 243 8 1
Decrease completed wells, 30
Increase new production, 372 barrels
Decrease dry holes, 8
Increase gas wells, 2

Summary of New Work.

	Rigs	Drz	Total
Wayne	0	10	10
Wolfe	0	10	10
Lawrence	0	0	0
Morgan	2	7	9
Estill	0	48	48
Powell	0	31	31
Lee	0	139	139
Allen	0	62	62
Warren	0	17	17
Barren	0	10	10
Bath	0	4	4
Breathitt	1	2	3
Lincoln	0	6	6
Pulaski	0	0	0
Clark	0	7	7
Wolfe	0	3	3
Lawrence	0	3	3
Estill	0	1	1
Lee	0	6	6
Allen	0	6	6
Warren	0	8	8
Barren	0	7	7
Pulaski	0	8	8
Clark	0	3	3
Knox	0	0	0
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STEP TOWARD STANDARDIZATION

The Interdepartmental Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications has been organized during the week just ended, with Mark L. Regma, chief of the Oil Division, as chairman. This committee was authorized by presidential proclamation to narrow the range of petroleum products and to establish definite standards for the products of petroleum to be used by the United States and the Allies, to the end that production may be increased through the elimination of unnecessary distinctions in the character of the products.

The committee has organized met with officials of the Allied governments, and at later conferences still further Allied spokesmen will be present. It is believed, in consequence, that the existing distinctions between "U. S. Navy" standard, "U. S. Army" standard, "British specifications," etc., will be narrowed down if not eliminated, with the result that there will be distinctly fewer processes employed in the manufacture of crude oil into refined and lubricating products, with the result that there shall be a decided increase in final output.

The questions to be considered are:

1. Comparison of specifications for oils now being used.
2. Consideration of the necessity for the several specifications with a view to making them applicable to the petroleum products for all governments.

DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS
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CRUDE PRICE CHANGES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1917.

The following are the price changes in crude quotations, beginning January 1, 1917:

- January 2—North and South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton advanced 10c; Petrolia, 5c.
January 3—All grades of light Caddo, De Soto, Kansas and Oklahoma advanced 10c.
January 4—Plymouth, Corsicana light, Henrietta, Thrall, Strawn, Moran, Yale and Canada advanced 10c; Corsicana heavy and Healdton advanced 5c.
January 5—Pennsylvania advanced 10c; Mercer black, Corning, Cabell and Somerset advanced 5c; Ragland advanced 2c.
January 6—Kansas and Oklahoma, Crichton advanced 10c.
January 8—Caddo light, Caddo heavy, De Soto, North Lima, South Lima, Indiana, Illinois, Wooster, Princeton, Plymouth, Corsicana light, Henrietta, Thrall, Strawn, Moran and Yale advanced 10c; Corsicana heavy and Healdton advanced 5c; Petrolia, 10c.
January 9—Pennsylvania advanced 10c; Mercer black, Corning, Cabell and Somerset advanced 5c; Ragland advanced 5c.
January 12—Kansas-Oklahoma advanced 10c to \$1.70.
January 13—Healdton advanced 5c to 60c; Corsicana light, Henrietta,

- Electra, Thrall, Strawn, Moran, Yale and Plymouth advanced 10c.
January 23—All grades of light Caddo, De Soto and Crichton advanced 10c.
January 27—Indiana advanced 5c.
January 30—North Lima, South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton advanced 5c; Petrolia, 5c.
February 16—Crichton advanced 10c.
March 9—Caddo light and De Soto advanced 10c.
March 14—Caddo heavy advanced 5c.
March 17—All grades of light Caddo and De Soto crude advanced 10c.
April 4—Goose Creek reduced 10c a barrel to 60c.
April 16—North and South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton increased 5c.
April 17—Pennsylvania advanced 5c; Mercer black, Corning, Cabell and Somerset, 2c; Canada advanced 5c.
May 1—Wooster advanced 8c.
May 11—California grades advanced 5c a barrel.
May 15—Mercer black reduced 27c to \$2.18.
June 7—All California grades advanced 10c.
June 27—All California grades advanced 10c.
July 6—Wyoming oil advanced 10c a barrel.
August 1—Healdton advanced 10c; Corsicana, 10c.
August 3—Mid-continent crude advanced 15c a barrel.
August 7—Healdton advanced 10c, Corsicana having advanced 5c to \$1.
August 13—Pennsylvania advanced 15c; Mercer black, 5c; Corning, 10c; Cabell, 10c; Somerset, 10c; Ragland, 10c.
August 16—Kansas-Oklahoma advanced 20c by Prairie, 5c more than increase by Sinclair Company, August 3. Corsicana heavy advanced 5c, Healdton 10c; North Texas advanced to \$1.60 basis; Lima, Princeton, Illinois, Wooster and Indiana advanced 10c.
August 18—Mid-continent crude advanced 10c.
August 20—Pennsylvania advanced 25c to \$3.50 a barrel. Canadian crude advanced 20c to \$2.48; other Pennsylvania group oil 10c, except Mercer black and Ragland.
August 26—Corsicana light, Electra, Henrietta, Thrall, Strawn, Moran and Yale advanced 10c; Healdton advanced 5c.
August 22—Caddo advanced 10c; De Soto, 10c, and Red River grades, 10c.
September 1—Goose Creek advanced 10c to \$1.60.
September 5—Grass Creek and Elk Basin, Wyoming, advanced 20c; Big Muddy advanced 10c.
December 1—Pennsylvania advanced 25c; Corning, 20c; Cabell and Somerset, 15c; Ragland, 10c.
January 1—Grass Creek, \$1.70; Elk Basin and Greybull, \$1.70; Salt Creek and Big Muddy, \$1.20; Lander, 60c.
February 8, 10—Pennsylvania advanced 25c; Corning, Cabell, Somerset and Ragland advanced 5c.
February 9—North and South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton advanced 10c.
February 14—Salt Creek and Big Muddy advanced 10c.
February 15—Gulf Coast oils all advanced 35c.
March 16—Healdton crude and Corsicana heavy advanced 25c.
March 18—Mid-continent crude advanced 25c.
March 18—Wyoming-Big Muddy advanced 20c; Elk Basin and Grass Creek, 15c.
March 19—North Texas crude advanced 25c.
March 21—North and South Lima, Indiana, Wooster, Illinois, Princeton and Plymouth advanced 10c.
March 22—All North Louisiana oils increased 25c.
May 1—All grades of California advanced 25c.
May 1—Lander heavy advanced 10c to \$1.
July 6—North and South Lima, Indiana, Illinois and Princeton oils advanced 10c.
July 10—Canada advanced 10c.
August 10—North Louisiana and Gulf Coast oils advanced; Caddo heavy 20c; Crichton 10c; Gulf Coast, 45c.



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PORTABLE
TYPEWRITER
WEIGHT SIX LBS.
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W.H. WARREN
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New and Rebuilt Machines for Sale
Agents For
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"The Store With the Home-Like Atmosphere."

Complete stocks of Dress Goods, Silks, Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery. A one price store where you can shop with confidence. Considered one of Lexington's leading "Quality Stores" for more than a quarter of a century. Your patronage solicited.

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Opposite Court House

FOR SALE—A two-story brick dwelling house, seven rooms, three bedrooms, dining room, parlor, bath, kitchen, cellar and attic; also garage; all in fine condition; for \$5,500; nice location. If desired, write or wire Mrs. Fanny Bullock, 224 East High, Phone 1380-x, Lexington, Kentucky.

100-Acre Lease

PERFECT TITLE

REASONABLE TO PARTY WHO WILL DRILL

One of the best located leases in Estill County. Adjoins the Wireman and Patrick leases near Furnace, Ky.

Address **LILLY G. LYLE,** Furnace, Ky.

I WISH TO SELL 5,000 ACRES OF LEASES OR
INTEREST SOME ONE IN DEVELOPING SAME.

In new territory, just beginning to develop. Five 50-barrel wells just brought in on east; two 10-barrel wells on west. Communicate with me at once, as I will make very liberal offer for quick action.

C. E. LEDFORD
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McCombs Producing & Refining Company

FORMERLY McCOMBS OIL COMPANY

An Established Producing, Refining & Dividend Paying Company

73 PRODUCING WELLS

17,000 ACRES OF LEASES

In Estill, Lee, Wolfe, Morgan, Knott, Allen Counties, Kentucky

1,000-Barrel Refinery

The Company has just purchased from the Consolidated Oil Refining Co. their plant No. 2, at East St. Louis, Ill.

30 New All-Steel Tank Cars

Have been purchased under guarantee of delivery for on or before October 1, 1918.

DIVIDENDS

At Rate of

18 PER
CENT

PER ANNUM

Present monthly dividend rate of 1½% increased to 2% commencing with month of October, 1918.



AFTER SEPTEMBER 18, 1918,

Stock is Advanced to

\$2.00

PER SHARE

Par Value . . . \$1.00 Per Share

Present Price . . . \$1.50 Per Share

SEVEN DRILLING RIGS NOW OPERATING

Within Past Three Weeks Wells Nos. 70, 71, 72 and 73

HAVE BEEN BROUGHT IN AT A PRODUCTION IN EXCESS OF 75 BARRELS PER DAY EACH

1. Established company beyond experimental and speculative stage.
2. Net earnings largely in excess of dividend requirements.

FACTS TO CONSIDER

3. Conservative and experienced management.
4. Stock held in substantial blocks by conservative investors.

Full Information on Request

ABRAM RENICK, President

1909-12 Inter-Southern Building

Louisville, Ky.